PENSKY-MARTENS CLOSED-CUP METHOD FOR DETERMINING FLASHPOINT Page 1 of 3 EPA 1010 A & ASTM D93-08 (*EPA 1010A simply refers to ASTM D93-08)						
lity Name:VELAP ID					D	
ssor Name: Analyst Name:			Inspection Date			
Relevant Aspect of Standards	Method Reference	Y	N	N/A	Comments	
Records Examined: SOP Number/ Revision/ Date Analyst: Analyst:					nalyst:	
Sample ID: Date of Sample Prepa	reparation:		Date of Analysis:			
Was ignition gas pressure supplied to the apparatus not allowed to exceed 3 kPa of water pressure?	ASTM D93-08 Section 6.4					
Did barometer have an accuracy within ±0.5 kPa, and was it not precorrected to give a sea level reading?	ASTM D93-08 Section 6.5					
Were suitable solvents used to clean test cups and covers between samples, and were solvent residues removed prior to testing?	ASTM D93-08 Section 7.1, 9.4					
Were precautions taken to avoid the loss of volatile material?	ASTM D93-08 Section 8.4					
Were samples not stored in gas-permeable containers?	ASTM D93-08 Section 8.5					
Were analyses conducted in a draft-free room or compartment? (Fume hoods are typically unsuitable, as they are drafty.)	ASTM D93-08 Section 9.2					
Were apparatuses prepared in accordance with manufacturers' instructions for calibrating and checking equipment?	ASTM D93-08 Section 9.3, 10.1					
Were the flashpoints of Certified Reference Materials determined at least once per year to verify the performance of the apparatus?	ASTM D93-08 Section 10.3					
Was procedure A used in association with distillate fuels (diesel, kerosene, heating oil, turbine fuels), new lubricating oils, and other homogeneous petroleum liquids not included in procedure B?	ASTM D93-08 Section 1.2					
Was procedure B used in association with residual fuel oils, cutback residua, used lubricating oils, mixtures of petroleum liquids with solids, and petroleum liquids that form surface films?	ASTM D93-08 Section 1.3					
Was at least 75 mL of sample used for each test?	ASTM D93-08 Section 8.2					
Notes/Comments:			•			

PENSKY-MARTENS CLOSED-CUP METHOD FOR DETERMINING IGNITABILITY Page 2 of 3 EPA 1010 A & ASTM D93-08 Υ Ν **Relevant Aspect of Standards** Method N/A Comments Reference Was the temperature of the test cup and test specimen at ASTM D93-08 least 18°C or 32°F below the expected ignition Section 11.1.1. temperature before analyses were begun? 12.1.1 Were test flames adjusted to have a diameter between **ASTM D93-08** 3.2 and 4.8 mm? Section 11.1.2, 12.1.2 Or, were electric igniters adjusted to have intensities in ASTM D93-08 accordance with manufacturers' instructions? Section 11.1.2. 12.1.2 For Procedure A: Was heat applied to samples so that ASTM D93-08 temperatures increased 5 to 6°C per minute? **Section 11.1.3** For Procedure B: Were samples heated in such a way as **ASTM D93-08** to raise temperatures 1 to 1.6°C per minute? **Section 12.1.4** For Procedure A: Were samples stirred at 90 to 120 rpm ASTM D93-08 in a downward direction? **Section 11.1.4** For Procedure B: Were samples stirred at 250±10 rpm in ASTM D93-08 a downward direction? **Section 12.1.3** When samples were expected to have flashpoints below 110°C/230°F, were ignition sources applied when sample ASTM D93-08 temperatures were 23±5°C/41±9°F and 1°C or 2°C Section 11.1.5.1 thereafter? When samples were expected to have flashpoints above 110°C/230°F, were ignition sources applied when sample ASTM D93-08 temperatures were 23±5°C/41±9°F and every 2°C or 5°F Section 11.1.5.2 thereafter? When sample ignition temperatures were not known, were sample temperatures brought to 15±5°C/60±10°F, ASTM D93-08 and the ignition source first applied when sample **Section 11.1.7** temperatures were 5°C/10°F above that and 1°C or 2°C thereafter? When samples were very viscous, were sample caps ASTM D93-08 slightly loosened, and samples heated at 28°C/50°F Section 8.6, below the flashpoint for 30 minutes to liquefy the 11.1.7 samples? Notes/Comments: